NUMB. V.] THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1786. [VOL. I.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* COUNTRY *at the Head of the* OHIO RIVER, *with Digreſſions on various Subjects.*

(*Continued from our laſt.*)

A Clergyman is ſettled in this town of the Calviniſt church; ſome of the inhabitants are of the Lutheran or Epiſcopal church, but the diſtinction is brought little into view, the younger people ſcarcely knowing that there is a diſtinction in the mode of government of the two churches, for in doctrine there is none, and the more advanced in life not thinking it of ſufficient moment to take notice of it. The paſſions which agitated our fathers are ſubſided, and the minds of men are gradually clarifying on theſe ſubjects, ſo that in America, or at leaſt in this part of it, there is the moſt perfect liberality of ſentiment.

The eſtabliſhment of a clergyman in this town, to carry the idea no farther, is a high political good. The black cloth, the ſedate and grave preſence of a divine, the idea of dignity and reverence, from common opinion, annexed to his character, reſtrains the diſorderly in the ſtreets where he walks, or in the neighbourhood where he lives. His viſits and private admonitions at the houſes of ſuch, give impreſſions favorable to good behavior. His ſermons lay down rules of life and manners, which form the good citizen. Even the convening to church, teaches the lower claſs of people to attend to dreſs and cleanlineſs, and to ſet a value on their perſonal appearance. The ſitting down amongſt thoſe of more refinement of behavior kindles in their minds a love of what is elegant. They pay reſpect to their own manners, and are ambitious that their children ſhould behave in ſuch a manner as to deſerve reſpect in life. Human nature is inſenſibly actuated by theſe ſecret ſprings and touches, and we ſee a people where a church is eſtabliſhed, even where there is not great devotion evident, nevertheleſs more orderly, temperate and induſtrious than elſewhere. The idea, moreover, of a future exiſtence and retribution according to acts in life, cannot fail in ſome degree to govern the conſcience, and enforce morality. I ſay nothing of thoſe more energic principles, which every preacher of chriſtianity will teach thoſe under his care to deſire and cultivate, and which conſtitute true religion: but in a moral and political point of view, I would conſider the inſtitution of ſuch public orator to convene the people on that day, eſtabliſhed as a day of reſt, and to impreſs ſentiments of virtue, as highly uſeful, under whatever name and in whatever mode it may be thought expedient. Were I in faith a Mahometan, Pagan, or Jew, I would nevertheleſs, as a good citizen, contribute to the ſupport of ſuch, and carefully aſſemble with others to hear the diſcourſes.

A clergyman of the German Calviniſt church alſo, occaſionally preaches in this town, and it is expected from the increaſe of German inhabitants, that a clergyman who can deliver himſelf in this language, will in ſhort time be ſupported here altogether.

In laying out the town of Pittſburgh, five lots have been aſſignated for churches and for burying grounds. Theſe comprehend the former burying ground, and which is adjoining to the antient cymetery of the natives, being one of thoſe mounds beforementioned, and which, from the height of earth, in this place, would ſeem to have been a place of ſepulture for ages. Theſe lots are about the center of the town, as it is laid out, and at an intermediate diſtance between the two rivers. A church is on the way to be built of ſquared timber and moderate dimenſions, which may accommodate the people until a larger building can be erected.

In this town we have alſo two gentlemen of the medical faculty, one a native of South-Britain, the other a native of America, but though health may be accounted a birth-right of this place, nevertheleſs, we account thoſe gentlemen a great acquiſition. The accidents of life are numerous; feeble youth and failing age require aſſiſtance, and there are complaints from which no climate, however favorable to health and long life, can wholly exempt the conſtitution. I will not take the liberty of ſaying any thing with reſpect to the reſpective merit or profeſſional abilities of theſe gentlemen, but I will anſwer for it, that if individuals, or families, at any time ſhould think it adviſeable to croſs the mountains, and ſpend a few months at Pittſburgh for the ſake of health, they will find it in their power to receive the beſt advice, the ſcience can afford, and the moſt judicious treatment.

There are alſo two of the profeſſion of the law reſident in this town.

"Quæ regio in terris, noſtri non plena laboris."

The bulk of the inhabitants are traders, mechanics and labourers. Of mechanics and labourers there is ſtill a great want. Maſons and carpenters are eſpecially wanted; indeed, from this circumſtance, the improvement of the town in buildings, is greatly retarded.

This town muſt in future time, be a place of great manufactory. Indeed the greateſt on the continent, or perhaps in the world. The preſent carriage from Philadelphia is ſix-pence for each pound weight, and however improved the conveyance may be, and by whatever channel, yet ſuch is our diſtance from either of the oceans, that the importation of heavy articles will ſtill be expenſive. The manufacturing them will therefore become more an object here than elſewhere. It is a proſpect of this, with men of reflection, which renders the ſoil of this place ſo valuable.

With all the advantages of natural ſituation, and the ſettlement of inhabitants, this town ſtill labours under the inconvenience of the want of a court held within it. The ſeat of juſtice for the county of Weſtmoreland, within which the town lies, is at the diſtance of more than 30 miles, with a ruggid road, and a ſtream for a great part of the year difficult to paſs. The greater part of the inhabitants, as is the caſe in all towns, cannot afford to keep horſes, ſo that as jurymen, witneſſes, or ſuitors of the court, they are under great inconvenience in attending. Even women & aged perſons are oftentimes under the neceſſity of travelling on foot. As this town is a great thorough fare from the neighbouring country, and from all the ſtates, many perſons avoiding juſtice are found to paſs this way; and when they are apprehended, as many of them are in this town, it is not a little inconvenient to ſend them under a guard to ſo great a diſtance. In the mean time greater opportunity of making their eſcape there not being a place of confinement into which they can be immediately put, is given to them.

In another point of view, a ſeat of juſtice ought long ago to have been eſtabliſhed here. The holding a court brings money to a town, retains a number of officers, and brings inhabitants and contributes to its improvement. If the town of Pittſburgh is a principal market of this country, as doubtleſs it is, it ought to be cheriſhed; for every houſe that is built in it encreaſes the value of every tract of land in the country adjoining. This is an object which the mind of every man cannot comprehend, and therefore it is that the people of this country adjoining do not all ſeem ſenſible of it.

When firſt the county of Weſtmoreland was laid out, commiſſioners were appointed to fix the county town. They are ſaid to have fixed on Pittſburgh as the place; but the governor at the inſtance of George Croghan, did not confirm the report. This gentleman conceiving Pittſburgh to be within a grant of boundary to him from the natives, is ſaid to have been unwilling that the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania ſhould extend to it. There is no kind of doubt that if the ſeat of juſtice had been then eſtabliſhed at this place, the conteſt with Virginia which has given us ſo much trouble, would never have exiſted. The ſtrength of civil authority which would have been fixed in this quarter, would have baſſed at once all the efforts of lord Dunmore to have engaged adherents.

We have preſented petitions from one ſeſſion of our aſſembly to another, ſince the revolution, to have a county laid off, comprehending the town of Pittſburgh, for in the preſent extended ſettlement of the country, it would not be convenient to make this town the ſeat of juſtice for the county of Weſtmoreland. Our petitions have not been regarded. Whether it has been that our repreſentatives have not attended to this object; or that other members, from miſtaken ideas of our ſituation, have oppoſed it. We are regardleſs of the line of boundary which ſhall divide us from the adjoining counties. It is the convenience of the people of the town and thoſe immediately adjoining, that we have in view. It may be ten or fifteen miles, as it ſhall ſeem good to the houſe.

It ought to be a great object with the ſtate of Pennſylvania to encourage and cultivate the town of Pittſburgh. It will be a means which will bind the two extremes of the ſtate together. The greater part of thoſe who ſettle here, are from that city, or the counties within the ſtate and below the mountains. Theſe have connections in trade, or manufactures with thoſe whom they have left behind. A town of note at the confluence of theſe rivers, muſt for ages ſecure the trade of the weſtern country to Pennſylvania. It is an obſervation of Baron Monteſquieu, founded in reaſon and the nature of circumſtances, that the extremes of a deſpotiſm are moſt happy, becauſe farthest removed from oppreſſion; and on the other hand the extremes of a republic the leaſt happy, becauſe fartheſt removed from redreſs of grievances. This abſtract obſervation of that great writer I have found verified. Inſomuch that though it would be an eaſy thing for me to repreſent thoſe things which ought in ſound policy to be done for this country, having reſided many years in it, and having a perfect knowledge of it, yet I have been diſcouraged at all times from attempting it, knowing this country and the circumſtances of it lying at a great diſtance, it would be greatly difficult to bring any one to attend to me. However, in the preſent inſtance, I have made a trial, and if this repreſentation ſhould find its way to the eyes of any of our aſſembly, it may have ſome effect to induce the houſe to think of our ſituation.

(*To be Continued.*)

TO THE

People of the United States.

THERE is nothing more common than to confound the terms of the American revolution with thoſe of the late American war. The American war is over, but this is far from being the caſe with the American revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the firſt act of the great drama is cloſed. It remains yet to eſtabliſh and perfect our new forms of government, and to prepare the principles, morals, and manners of our citizens, for theſe forms of government, after they are eſtabliſhed and brought to perfection.

The confederation, together with moſt of our ſtate conſtitutions, were formed under very unfavorable circumſtances. We had juſt emerged from a conſolidated monarchy. Although we underſtood perfectly the principles of liberty, yet moſt of us were ignorant of the forms and combinations of power in republics. Add to this, the Britiſh army was in the heart of our country, ſpreading deſolation wherever they went, our reſentments, of courſe, were awakened. We deteſted the Britiſh name, and unfortunately refuſed to copy ſome things in the adminiſtration of juſtice and power in the Britiſh government, which has made it the admiration and envy of the world. In our oppoſition to monarchy, we forgot that the temple of tyranny has two doors. We bolted one of them by proper reſtraints; but we left the other door open, by neglecting to guard againſt the effects of our own ignorance and licentiouſneſs.

Moſt of the preſent difficulties of this country ariſe from the weakneſs and other defects of our governments.

My buſineſs at preſent ſhall be only to ſuggeſt a few defects of the confederation. Theſe conſiſt, 1ſt, in the deficiency of coercive power. 2d, In a deficient excluſive power to iſſue paper money, and regulate commerce. 3d, In veſting the ſovereign power of the United States in a ſingle legiſlature; and, 4th, in the two frequent rotation of its members.

A convention is to ſet ſoon for the purpoſe of amending part of the two firſt defects that have been mentioned. But I wiſh they may add the recommendations to each ſtate, to ſurrender to Congreſs their power of emitting money. In this way a uniform currency will be produced that will facilitate trade, and help to bind the ſtates together. If the ſtates be deprived of large ſums of money, they may always borrow them out of the treaſury of Congreſs, which may be better inſtituted in this than in any other.

The two laſt defects though not of leſs magnitude than the two firſt, ſingle legiſlature of Congreſs, dangerous from an increaſe of [illegible] remedy this, [illegible] like the Britiſh [illegible] firſt, indeed [illegible] called the [illegible] aſſembly of [illegible] delegates, [illegible] delegates, [illegible] preſident by [illegible]

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and let him poſſeſs certain powers in
n with a privy council, eſpecially the pow-
pointing moſt of the officers of the United
. The officers will not only be better, when
ted this way, but one of the principal cauſes of
will be thereby removed from Congreſs. Ap-
ſion will be the only remedy to prevent this diviſion of the power of Congreſs will
become unneceſſary, as ſoon as they are inveſted with more ample powers of levying and expending public money.

The cuſtom of turning men out of power or office, as ſoon as they are qualified for it, has been found to be as abſurd in practice, as it is virtuous in ſpeculation. It contradicts our habits and opinions in every other tranſaction of life. Do we diſmiſs a general---a phyſician --or even a domeſtic as ſoon as they have acquired knowledge enough to be uſeful to us, for the ſake of encreaſing the number of able generals--ſkilful phyſicians-- and faithful ſervants? We do not. Government is a ſcience, and can never be perfected in America until we encourage men to devote not only 3 years, but their whole live to it. I believe the principal reaſon why ſo many men of abilities object to ſerving in Congreſs, owing to their not thinking it worth while to ſpend three years in acquiring a profeſſion, which their country immediately afterwards forbids them to follow.

There are two errors or prejudices on the ſubject of government in America, which lead to the moſt dangerous conſequences.

It is often ſaid that the ſovereign and all other power is ſeated in the people. This idea is unhappily expreſſed. It ſhould be,--all power is derived from the people. They poſſeſs it only on the days of their elections. After this, it is the property of their rulers; nor can they exerciſe, or reſume it, unleſs it is abuſed. It is of importance to circulate this idea, as it leads to order and good government.

The people of America have miſtaken the meaning of the word ſovereignty: hence each ſtate pretends to be ſovereign. In Europe it is applied only to thoſe ſtates which poſſeſs the power of making war and peace---of forming treaties and the like. As this power belongs only to Congreſs, they are the only ſovereign power in the United States.

We commit a ſimilar miſtake in our ideas of the word independent. No individual ſtate as ſuch has any claim to independence. She is independent only in an union with her ſiſter ſtates in Congreſs.

To conform the principles, morals and manners of our citizens to our republican forms of government, it is abſolutely neceſſary that knowledge of every kind,

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ut half a million of dollars in building federal
, appropriate only a fourth part of that ſum in
ding a federal univerſity. In this univerſity, let
y thing connected with government, ſuch as hiſ-
-- the law of nature and nations,-- the civil law,
municipal laws of our country, and the principles
ommerce, be taught by able profeſſors. Let
ers be employed likewiſe to teach gunnery, for-
ation, and every thing connected with defenſive
offenſive war. Above all; let a profeſſor, of what
ded in the European univerſities, of economy, be
bliſhed in this federal ſeminary. His buſineſs
uld be to unfold the principles and practice of agri-
ure and manufactures of all kinds; and, to enable
is lectures more extenſively uſeful, Con-
ſupport a traveling correſpondent for
ould viſit all the nations of Europe, and
m, from time to time, all the diſcove-
vements that are made in agriculture and
To this ſeminary, young men ſhould
d to repair after completing their acade-
the colleges of their reſpective ſtates;
honors and offices of the United States ſhould,
while be confined to perſons who had imbibed
nd republican ideas in this univerſity.
he purpoſe of diffuſing knowledge, as well as
g the living principle of government to every
the United States, every ſtate --city---county
ge---and townſhip in the union, ſhould be tied
r by means of the poſt office. This is the true
ſtric wire of government. It is the only means
ying heat and light to every individual in the
commonwealth. Sweden loſt her liberties,
Abbe Raynal, becauſe her citizens were ſo
ed--that they had no way of acting in concert
ch other. It ſhould be a conſtant injunction
poſtmaſters to convey newſpapers free of all
for poſtage. They are not only the vehicles
vledge and intelligence, but the centinels of
ties of our country.
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ir country ſince the peace, and who fill the
pers with accounts of our diſtreſſes, ſhews
want of good ſenſe as it does of good nature.
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liberty --and yet they undertake to judge of
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itizens act a ſtill more abſurd part, when
ter the experience of three or four years

that we are not proper materials for republican forms of government. Remember we aſſumed theſe forms of government in a hurry, before we were prepared for them. Let every man exert himſelf in promoting virtue and knowledge in our country, and we ſhall ſoon become good republicans. Look at the ſteps by which governments have been changed, or ſtable in Europe. Read the hiſtory of Great Britain. Her boaſted government has riſen out of wars and rebellions that laſted above 600 years. The United States are travelling peaceably into order and good government. They know no ſtrife---but what ariſes from the colliſion of opinions; and in three years they have advanced further in the road of ſtability and happineſs, than moſt of the nations in Europe have done, in as many centuries.

There is but one path that can lead the United States to deſtruction; and that is their extent of territory. It was probably to effect this, that Great-Britain ceded to us ſo much waſte land. But even this path may be avoided. Let but one new ſtate be expoſed to ſale at a time, and let the land-office be ſhut up till every part of this new ſtate is ſettled.

I am extremely ſorry to find a paſſion for retirement ſo univerſal among the patriots and heroes of the war. They reſemble ſkilful mariners, who, after exerting themſelves to preſerve a ſhip from ſinking in a ſtorm in the middle of the ocean, drop aſleep as ſoon as the winds ſubſide, and leave the care of their lives and property during the remaining part of the voyage to ſailors without knowledge or experience. Every man in a republic is public property. His time and talents---his youth---his manhood---his old age--nay, more---life, ALL belong to his country.

Patriots of 1774, 1775, 1776---Heroes of 1778, 1779, and 1780---come forward! your country demands your ſtudies and ſpeculations! Lovers of peace and order who declined taking part in the late war, come forward! your country forgets your timidity, and demands your influence and advice! Hear her proclaiming in ſighs and groans, in her governments, in her finance, in her trade, in her manufactures, in her morals, and in her manners. "The revolution is not over."

NESTOR.

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) July 7.

The deſign of a federal town ſo much talked of, and from which ſo much was expected, appears for the preſent to be abandoned if not totally laid aſide, owing to the greatneſs of the expence attending this undertaking, and the general deſire of the people of New-York to accommodate Congreſs ſo as to make their reſidence perfectly agreeable.

The conduct of ſome of thoſe ſtrangers who have viſited the country ſince the peace, and who fill the Engliſh newſpapers with extracts of letters, containing accounts of our diſtreſſes, ſhows as great a want of good ſenſe as it does of good nature. They ſee nothing but the foundations and walls of the temple of liberty, and yet they undertake to judge of the whole fabric.

There is a blind nun at St. Omer's (Flanders) of ſuch extraordinary genius, that ſhe has even taught a ſmall bird to exhibit a number of very curious performances; ſuch as to ſpell names, caſt up accounts, underſtand metals, know colours, &c. which is performed by types being arranged methodically.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

By the brig Hope, Lambert, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Salem on the 18th inſtant, we learn, that the ſhip Canton, captain Truxtun, bound from Philadelphia to Canton in China, put in at the Cape of Good Hope to refreſh, after having been 15 weeks at ſea.

The ſhip Anne and Suſan, captain Chevers, from Newry, with Iriſh linens, arrived ſafe at this port on Friday afternoon, after a paſſage of 37 days.

Out of the above veſſel landed, in perfect health, forty paſſengers, moſtly induſtrious mechanics and huſbandmen, wearied with unavailing toil at home, deſirous to participate the bleſſings of freedom in a country where ſober, honeſt induſtry is ſure of reward, and poſſeſſing, in a high degree, that heaven-born ſpirit, whoſe operations effected our late glorious revolution. As the ſtrength of a nation conſiſts in the increaſe and virtue of its inhabitants, we have reaſon to rejoice in this circumſtance as a moſt valuable acquiſition, which muſt be deſervedly ranked firſt among the foremoſt of our European importations!

Among the paſſengers who came in the French packet, le Courier de New-York, are the honorable Mr. Letombe, conſul general of France for the eaſtern ſtates, brigadier general Dupleſſis, the marquis de Chappedelaire, Mr. Lacaze, and Dr. Rodgers.

Yeſterday died, aged about 65 years, Mr. Robert Murray, of the houſe of Meſſrs. Murray, Sanſom, and Co. one of the moſt eminent merchants of this city, where he had many years diſtinguiſhed himſelf in character of a very reſpectable citizen, and an uſe member of ſociety.

The ſhip Congreſs, captain Oliver, is arrived Paſſage, near Cork, with a valuable cargo from Philadelphia. The veſſel was but twenty three days fr the mouth of the Delaware, till ſhe made foundi on the coaſt of Ireland.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 1.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 25, to a gentleman in this place.

"In a committee appointed by the French cabinet to examine into the commerce of France with America, the marquis de la Fayette, very warmly contended for aboliſhing the farm of tobacco. This bold attack ſhaked the farmers, but could not overthrow them. Government heard both ſides, and have taken meaſures to enſure the annual ſale of twelve or fifteen thouſand hogſheads of tobacco, to be ſhipped in French or American veſſels, an event, which while it reflects great honor on the marquis, muſt prove extremely advantageous to our planters and merchants, as the price given by the farmers under their contract, is much higher than what tobacco can be ſold for in other European markets, and our informant adds, it is expected to become a ſtandard for its ſale to the farmers."

CARLISLE, Auguſt 2.

We are credibly informed, that the inſect which has deſtroyed the wheat upon Long-Iſland, and other parts of the ſtate of New-York, has alſo laid waſte whole fields in the eaſtern parts of the ſtate of New-Jerſey. A number of the farmers upon Long-Iſland, have ſubſtituted the bearded wheat inſtead of the bald or common kind, which the inſect does not effect.

A Dublin paper of May 5, has the following article: A gentleman who had been long at Baldivia, in South-America, lately arrived in this city (Mr. M. Mahan, a naturalized Spaniard,) aſſerts, that when he left Cadiz on the 27th of April laſt, accounts were received there from the coaſt of Chili; that the native inhabitants were in commotion at Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, St. Jago, and Imperial, that they continued the exceſſes of 1771, and murdered, without diſtinction, Spaniards, negro and Indians. They add further, that the governor of Lima was defeated, and ſlain in the valley of Araves, while a large body of Chileſe beſieged Baldivia. This is attributed to emiſſaries from North-America.

Some day laſt week died at Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, a man aged 103 years; and a few days before his death was capable of walking to any of his neighbours houſes.

Auguſt 9. By collected ſtatements that appeared in the prints received by the Britiſh packet, it appears that France has now upwards of one hundred and ninety thouſand troops diſciplined and diſciplining; Spain ninety-eight thouſand; England, Scotland and Ireland fifty-eight thouſand; Pruſſia two hundred thouſand; Auſtria two hundred and ninety thouſand; and Ruſſia four hundred and ſeventy thouſand. The Turkiſh army conſiſts of about two hundred and ten thouſand; and the Portugueſe of twenty thouſand.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 4.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Newbury Port, ſays, "By the laſt and moſt authentic advices from England, it is certain that the government of that country will not, on any terms, form a commercial treaty with this- the uniform language of all parties being, that no motive exiſts in favor of a treaty, ſince they can pocket all the advantages of our commerce without ſuch a meaſure.

A treaty of commerce between the United States and Portugal was agreed to at London, on the 25th of April laſt: it was then ſigned by the American miniſters, and before this has been ſigned by the plenipotentiary of Portugal. No relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the importation of flour into Portugal, could be obtained--the condition of that branch of our commerce remains under the treaty, as it formerly was--the trade with Portugal has always been a favorable one to this country; with Portugal and Spain the balance has been, as I wiſh it was with all foreign nations, in our favor.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Hartford, dated July 18, ſays, Congreſs have juſt received freſh intelligence of Indian depredations on our frontiers; they appear to have aſſiſtance, as they attacked one of our forts with cannon. The matter lies for conſideration. What Congreſs will determine on this ſubject remains unknown.

Lately was committed to jail in Richmond, one Eliſha Laſſetter, a moſt inhuman wretch, for the murder of his uncle whom he roaſted alive to extort from him his caſh and other moſt valuable effects. He had three accomplices, two of whom are mulattoes, the other a white man who has turned ſtate's evidence.

Auguſt 12. On Monday laſt the city troop of horſe, captain Miles--a detachment of the artillery, with two ſix pounders, under captain Conolly, and the eight companies commanded by captains Sample, Oſwald, Hagner, Sproat and ----, deſirous of offering a diſtinguiſhed mark of their reſpect and military eſteem to major general Baron de Steuben, now on a viſit to our city--were paraded on the commons--and, after paſſing in very martial review, went through their evolutions and firings, agreeably to the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed in the continental army, with a preciſion and exactneſs, which beſpoke a return of the truly military ſpirit that characteriſed the militia of Pennſylvania throughout the war.

They were then addreſſed by the baron, who, after complimenting the appearance and diſcipline of the different corps, in terms of high approbation, obſerved, that he found himſelf particularly honored on the preſent occaſion, and happy in an opportunity of aſſuring them, that he ſhould immediately employ himſelf in forming a ſyſtem of legionary arrangement for the militia of the United States, which, he hoped, would attribute to aſſiſt their intentions of becoming uſeful to their country, and rendering themſelves reſpectable to foreign powers. This ſyſtem of diſcipline he ſhould do himſelf the honor of dedicating to the militia of Philadelphia, whoſe example, he did not doubt, would awaken an emulous ardor throughout the continent. He was greatly pleaſed to remark that a gentleman (colonel Mentges) who he had the ſatisfaction of ſtyling his pupil, had been choſen to conduct their military improvement.

The baron further obſerved, that as his late reſpected and beloved aſſociates of the federal army had honored him with the title of their Military Father; he wiſhed exceedingly to ſtand in a ſimilar relation with the militia of America, to whoſe advancement he would cheerfully devote his time and talents, and be ever happy in conſidering them as his ſons and companions.

The maneuvres being completed, the column of march was formed, and, preceded by the Baron and general de Pleſſis, of the French army, with a number of gentlemen on horſeback, the troops marched into the city, and were diſmiſſed at the ſtate houſe.

It is currently reported, that Congreſs have come to a determination of raiſing troops for the purpoſe of taking the weſtern poſts, withheld by the Britiſh.---Should this be the caſe, another war with Britain will very probably be the conſequence---for the Britiſh troops in Canada, will in all likelihood be ordered for the defence and ſupport of thoſe conteſted forts--and thus it is eaſy to ſee the flames of war will be kindled anew. One of the volunteer companies of light infantry of this city, have tendered their ſervices on the occaſion.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26.

On Saturday laſt arrived here from New-York, SCOTOSH, half king of the Wiandots; by whom we have received the following Meſſage from Congreſs to the Wiandot, Delaware, and Shawaneſe nations of Indians:

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, New-York, July 24, 1786.

Ordered, That the following meſſage be ſent by Scotoſh to the Wiandot, Delaware, and Shawaneſe nations of Indians:

Brothers,

The WIANDOTS, DELAWARES, and SHAWANESE.

THE United States are happy that our good brother the half king of the Wiandots hath thought proper to ſend his ſon Scotoſh to Congreſs with a meſſage full of friendſhip and love, and withal to inform Congreſs, that though matters are at peace and quiet among the Wiandots, Delawares, and Shawaneſe; yet that there are bad men among the Wabaſh, Twightee, and Miami nations, who may attempt to interrupt the ſurveyors of the United States.

Brothers,

We thank you for your good advice and kind intention of abiding in peace with the United States.

Brothers,

We ſhall be ſorry if any of the Wabaſh, Twightee, or Miami nations ſhould ſo far loſe ſight of their own true intereſt as to ſtrike the ſurveyors of the United States: but if they do, the warriors of the United States are ſtrong, and will ſoon ſtrike them in their towns, and make them repent of their folly: but Congreſs are willing to take the Wabaſh, Twightee, and Miami nations by the hand, as brothers, whenever they will come to Fort Pitt.

Brothers,

Congreſs will take care to keep the path plain and open that our brothers of every nation of Indians may come to the Great Council of the United States, in order to make the chain of friendſhip ſtrong and bright.

By Order of Congreſs,

KNOX, *ſecretary.*

Extract of a letter from Chriſtopher Wyant, to Alexander Fowler, merchant, of this place, dated Poſt Vincent, the 20th June, 1786.

"We have collected, ſir, a great quantity of beaver and other furs, and was determined to ſtart for Pittſburgh in order to make you a return for the goods we received of you, but we concluded, that with ſo valuable a cargo the riſque was too great.

"I propoſe to embark for Pittſburgh in September, by which time I expect Mr. Huling will have returned from Cumberland river, and Mr. Davenport from the Jeneſee. You may depend that I ſhall be as careful as poſſible, and uſe every precaution in my power with the Indians. I hope you received my letter by colonel Parker; at the time he left us every thing was in confuſion, but now we are more quiet, and things bear a different aſpect: we have held two councils with them, and they pretend to be ſorry for what they have done, but their profeſſions, we are convinced, proceeds from fear; they have found from fatal experience that we are their maſters. The 16th of April we gave them a proof of it, though not without great reluctance. I refer you to my letter of the 10th May by colonel Parker, for an account of the battle."

This letter of the 10th of May alluded to, Mr. Fowler received, of which the following is an extract.

"On Saturday the 15th of April laſt a trading boat was proceeding up the Wabaſh for this place, which was attacked by the ſavages within five leagues of this place, when they fired from a thicket, and killed one man and wounded two; the boat was ſteered to a place of ſecurity, and a runner was diſpatched to us Americans for aſſiſtance to bring them up. By the time we got to the boat we were attacked by a numerous body of Kickapeans and Piankeſhaws, we fought them, but was defeated with the loſs of two men killed and three wounded. We felt for our countrymen, and were determined not to leave them a prey to ſavage barbarity, and propoſed to give them battle again, and to reſcue our countrymen, or fall in the attempt. We did ſo, a reinforcement of twenty brave fellows joining us at this time, we ruſhed on them with ſuch impetuoſity as drove them from their cover and totally routed them, leaving ten killed and twice the number wounded.

"The king of the Kickapeans received a ball in his backſide, and the queen of the Piankeſhaws miſcarried of a prince, the firſt born of the family, & on whom the nation placed great hopes. This account we have from the French traders, who declare, that ſince they knew the Wabaſh, they never heard ſuch lamentations among the ſavages. Three hundred Indians were oppoſed to ſeventy-five Americans, and beat with conſiderable loſs; many of the principal warriors were mortally wounded and carried off. In this action we had one man killed and three wounded.

"We have had council on council with them ſince this affair, they appear to be as abject as brutal; finding they could not rob us, they have turned beggars; we are actually plagued with their ſolicitations and fair promiſes. While they behave peaceable, we are determined to treat them well, but they are a compoſition of deceit, and it would be folly in the extreme to truſt them."

The honorable the judges of this ſtate have appointed circuit courts to be held in the following counties, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned:

Franklin county---Chambersburgh, 11th Oct. next.
Fayette ditto---Union town, 19th ditto.
Waſhington ditto---Waſhington, 23d ditto.
Weſtmoreland ditto---Hanna's town, 31ſt ditto.
Bedford ditto---Bedford, 8th November.

The times for holding the other circuit courts, are not yet appointed.

We hear from New-York, that the requiſition for the year 1786, was paſſed in Congreſs the 2d inſtant, whereby the ſtates are called upon to pay into the common treaſury of the United States, on or before the firſt of January, 1787, their reſpective quotas of about 3,770,000 dollars in ſpecie and facilities, or indendts of intereſt; and we hope that the ſeveral ſtates will ſpeedily adopt the requiſition, and diſcharge their quotas thereof punctually, and thereby eſtabliſh the national faith, and do juſtice to the public creditors.

A veſſel juſt arrived at Philadelphia from Spain, brings advice, that his moſt faithful majeſty of Portugal, departed this life on the 24th of May, after a long illneſs.

His excellency the governor of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, has iſſued a proclamation forwarning perſons againſt purchaſing from the ſtate of New-York, any of the conteſted lands weſt of Hudſon's River.

We hear that a very polite and friendly letter has lately been received from the biſhops in England, by the epiſcopal clergy of Philadelphia, in which they diſcovered a diſpoſition to conſecrate biſhops for the American ſtates, provided perſons of ſufficient learning, and regular and ſober lives, are recommended to them.

We learn that all the ſtates, except Delaware, are now repreſented in Congreſs; the important buſineſs of the nation, which has been delayed until this time, in expectation of a full repreſentation of the ſtates, will now receive a deciſion.

By a reſolution of Congreſs there is a monument to be erected to the memory of NATHANIEL GREENE, eſquire, in honor of the patriotiſm, valour and ability diſplayed during his command of the ſouthern army.

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs, Wedneſday, June 21, 1786.

On motion of Mr. Grayſon, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick,

Reſolved, That the poſt-maſter-general be informed, in anſwer to his letter of the 19th, that Congreſs approve his conduct in directing the deputy poſt-maſters not to receive the paper money of any ſtate for poſtage of letters.

The ſecretary at war, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Grayſon, having reported the following reſolution:

"That the ſecretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops, to detach two companies to the rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabitants from the incurſions and depredations of the Indians."

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, that the report of the ſecretary at war be referred to the committee to whom is referred a report of the commiſſioners for treating with the Indians in the northern and middle departments.

And on the queſtion for committment it was loſt.

Thurſday, June 22, 1786.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, ſeconded by Mr. Carrington,

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops, to detach two companies to the rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabitants from the incurſions and depredations of the Indians.

To the PRINTERS.

A correſpondent would be happy to know how the author of the Remarks or Obſervations on the Country at the Head of the Ohio River, obtained ſuch an intimacy with the doctrine of ſpirits, as to aſſert, that material objects or images were impreſſed upon the mind which is immaterial.

To the Farmers in Waſhington and Weſtmoreland Counties,

THAT a ROPE WORK is intended to be ſoon erected at Pittſburgh, when HEMP will be wanted, and a generous price given for the ſame by HUGH ROSS, merchant, at ſaid place, who intends to have for ſale a quantity of HEMP SEED before the ſowing ſeaſon of that article comes on.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 20.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1786.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber ſome years ago executed a bond to Simons and Campbell, when trading at Pittſburgh; and whereas the ſaid bond, ſince the date thereof, has been by different payments fully paid and ſatisfied, as will appear by ſundry receipts; three hundred pounds in final ſettlements, being paid to Mr. Simons about ſix weeks ago, upon which payment a balance of fifteen pounds is due from the ſaid Simons to the ſubſcriber; and as they have commenced a ſuit againſt him, and the bond being in the hands of Mr. Campbell, at the Falls of the Ohio, this is to forwarn any perſon or perſons to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as it would be the higheſt injuſtice to the ſubſcriber as he means to litigate the ſuit agreeable to the juſtice and laws of his country.

JAMES ELLIOTT.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the ſixth inſtant from the ſubſcriber an Iriſh ſervant, named Charles Jordan, 2[illegible] years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, ſhort black hair, round face, knock-kneed, large flat feet, has an old ſore on the ſole of one foot; took with him a ſtraw hat, an old blue coat, linen hunting ſhirt, three coarſe ſhirts, pair coarſe trowſers, pair blue pluſh breeches, pair worſted ſtockings, a pair of coarſe ſhoes; whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that the owner near the forks of Cheat may get him, ſhall be paid the above reward and reaſonable expences, by

JOHN WILSON.

Fayette county, Auguſt 12.

N. B. If taken out of this ſtate Thirty Dollars reward.

HAVING given two bonds to Thomas Nicholſon, each for the ſum of twenty-ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence; one payable on the firſt day of September, 1786, the other on the firſt day of September, 1787; and having received no conſideration for the ſaid bonds, it is not my intention to pay them; [illegible] of the [illegible] lings.

W[illegible]

...telligence.

PARIS, May 12.

PRAYERS are ordered by the archbishop of Paris to be put up for the safe delivery of her majesty, now far gone in her pregnancy. The worthy prelate's exhortation to the people is written with all the simplicity of apostolic eloquence. He concludes by saying, "You will pray, my dear brethren, for the safety of so good a queen, and the prosperity of our august sovereign. You will beseech the Almighty to preserve in the posterity of St. Lewis (IX.) those principles and sentiments of religion, justice, goodness, and clemency, so happily blended in your monarch, and so necessary for the welfare and happiness of a nation."

May 27. The negociation began with Mr. Eden, the English minister, relative to the conclusion of a commercial treaty between this country and England, seems to cool a little; it is said, that Mr. Eden raises so many difficulties that the conclusion of the said treaty is much thrown back by them.

BOULOGNE, May 28.

Yesterday the murderer of Mr. Martin, attorney, was broke on the wheel. At two o'clock, the criminal appeared on the scaffold; his sentence expressed, that he was to have been earlier brought from the prison, but he delayed his confession, in expectation of the arrival of the duc d'Orleans, it being the custom of France, that when a prince of the blood arrives in a town, on the day of the execution of a criminal, he receives a remission of his sentence. His highness did not arrive. The unhappy culprit, after a short confession, received absolution from a priest, and was placed naked on the wheel; holes were made in it for his legs and arms. He was then broken in eleven parts and remained for a considerable time in that state, before he received the coup de grace. The only words he made use of were---- "Dieu, faites mon grace." His unhappy family, according to custom, are for ever disgraced; they lived in great affluence. One of his sisters died with grief, and a brother of his is gone mad.

So great is the disgrace attending the fixing even the apparatus for this horrid scene, that it was difficult to find a carpenter who would erect the scaffold, &c. and the one that performed the work, did it so reluctantly, that a centinel stood over him with a drawn sword ---- It is 48 years since a criminal expired on a wheel in this city, before the melancholy instance abovementioned.

LONDON, June 1------8.

Lord George Gordon was excommunicated yesterday from the parish church of St. Mary-la-bonne. The excommunication was very long, and took near a quarter of an hour to read it before the sermon. Several of lord George Gordon's friends came up from the city to hear it read. Lord George Gordon went in the afternoon to the clerk of the parish to obtain a copy of it for his own defence, but was informed that one of ... officers of the spiritual court had waited in the ...rch till it was read, and carried it back with him to ...spiritual court, and the clergyman who read it had ...ot ten minutes in his possession. In 40 days the ... will be applied to for a writ de excommunicato ...ndo, and his lordship will be imprisoned in New... without any trial or jury, till he complies with ...rchbishop's authority, and then the archbishop ...esent another petition to the king excommuni...eliberando.

...e Sheiburne packet boat, with a mail on board ...ondon, sailed from New York the middle of Fe... last, and has not been heard of since.

...e Dutch mails arrived yesterday, but bring no... new or important; the only article worth at... to is, that the king of Prussia has had a relapse, ...s obliged to keep to his bed room two days; ...rs dated the 1st of May, bring accounts of his ..., being again recovered, and likely to out-live ...nes, or at least the impatience, of some schem... powers in Europe.

... was spoken of last night with great confidence, in ...rcle of foreign gentlemen, that a revolution has ...ainly taken place at Constantinople: accounts of ... important affair are hourly expected to arrive ... Mr. Murray, the British resident at the Sublime ...e.

...onsieur le Bruns, master of the ceremonies, on the introduction of foreign ambassadors to Monsieur ...ing's brother, has published the result of some ...us researches respecting the direction of magnetic ...

He asserts, from repeated experiments, that ...ad stone is actuated by principles different from ... which have hitherto been assigned to it. And ...nateurs of natural philosophy are highly delighted with the perusal of his curious and instructive enquiries into the cause of this wonderful phænomenon.

To such an unhappy degree of infidelity is the present age arrived, that it is a lamentable fact, that there is but one Christian in the whole house of commons.

The stadtholder still continues to assert his right to the command of the garrison of the Hague, on which subject he has lately written a letter to the magistrates of Amsterdam, as also another to the regency of Rotterdam, in defence of his prerogative, which has been violated by the last election: and lastly, he has sent a missive to the states of Groningen, in which he gives his reasons for not complying with the nomination of the regents proposed for the current year, at the same time confirming the choice which has been made.

The Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris has come to a resolution to give annually a gold medal of 200 livres value, for the best dissertation on any chirurgical subject, chosen at the pleasure of the author, by foreigners or residents in the kingdom. The price will be awarded at the annual public meeting the 15th day after Easter.

The Sultan Mahomet Algerine corsair, of 36 guns, on the 5th of April took two Genoese vessels near Barcelona. Several of the crew of both vessels jumped overboard; some swam ashore and others were drowned. The master of one of the Genoese ships was unfortunately confined in his hammock with an ague.

Lord George Gordon's imprisonment in Newgate, will be the first business of consequence in the spiritual court, at Trinity term, the middle of this month.

Letters from a gentleman at Guernsey, dated May 20, mention, that the French are indefatigable in making additions to the fortifications at Cherbourg. -- The duke de Biron, who inspected these works, has resigned; and the king has appointed the count d'Artois to succeed him. A new pentagon in Vaudan's best manner is constructing at the mouth of the harbour, and several star forts at all the accessible parts of the river. The same advices add, that 1400 men are employed in the environs of the town, who receive double pay for working on the improvements.

We have now as much inte nal traffic as ever we had: and, on the whole, considerably more foreign trade. Public credit hardly ever was more respectable than at present. And we never till now, had any probable prospect of an effectual alleviation of the national burdens. These are the circumstances which lead the best friends of our island to speak favorably of the present condition of the empire; and it must be confessed that they are of a very exhilarating kind. A patriot may undervalue them, but he cannot impede their operation.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnership of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having dissolved the 1st instant; all persons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earnestly requested to settle the same with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittsburgh; who are fully authorised and empowered to receive and discharge them; and all Persons who have Claims against the said CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are desired to apply for settlement as aforesaid.

Their Country Customers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in discharge of their Debts at the Cash Price, if delivered on or before the 1st day of October next; and all Accounts that are not discharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect of Persons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given, such disagreeable measures will be avoided.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the subscribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It must not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots must be kept as whole as possible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the County of Westmoreland.

THE subscriber intends offering himself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office the ensuing Election: he therefore solicits the Votes and Interest of the Electors of the said County, and his endeavours shall not be wanting to merit their favor.

SAMUEL SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1786.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1786.

Just received from Philadelphia, and to be Sold by

Wilson & Wallace,

At their Store in Water-street next door to Mr. David Duncan's Tavern, the following GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms, for good Merchantable Flour, Beef Cattle, Butter or Cash.

SUPERFINE, second & coarse broadcloths
Halfthicks of the first quality,
Corduroys
Velvets and velverets,
Best beaver fustian,
Ditto beaver pillow,
Cotton denims
Jeans of the first quality,
Dimities, Marseilles quilting,
Sattinetts of all kinds,
Everlastings,
Fine Irish and coarse linens of the best quality,
Cambrics, lawns, & muslins,
Gauzes of all kinds,
Modes and sattins,
Tickens, striped & plain,
Common fustians,
Apron and narrow check,
Striped Holland,
Coffee Mills,
Testaments, Bibles, spelling book & primers.
Shalloons, duroys, durants, moreens, calimancoes, taboreens & camblets,
A general Assortment of Pewter Dishes, Plates, &c.
Best India & Romal handkerchiefs,
Cotton Romals ditto
Best Barcelona ditto
Ribbands of all kinds
Quality bindings
Tully and lettered garters
Fine nuns thread
Scotch ditto
Coloured threads of all Kinds
Chintzes of best quality
Calico of different kinds
Flannels
Mens and womens white thread and cotton hose
Mens brown ditto
Stampt cotton and cross-barr'd handkerchiefs
Groceries of all kinds
Cross-cut saws
Carpenters & wheelrights axes
Waggoners tools
Womens shoes and shoe heels
Hand, tenor and compass saws
Frying pans,
Dust and shoe brushes
Wool cards
Drinking glasses
Flint ware of all kinds
Wafers, sealing wax and ink powder
Writing paper
Ink stands
Pen & pocket knives
Desk furniture
Tea table locks
Snaffle & curb bridle bitts
Saddlery of different kinds
Sewing silk
Scissars
Thimbles, mens & womens
Shoemakers tools of different kinds
Fine Holland tapes
Fur and wool hats black & white
Nankeens
Sickles & Scythes
Tin kettles & cups
Powder & lead.
Salt

With many Artlicles too tedious to enumerate.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1786.

The following Blanks are for sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE, viz.

Declarations
Bonds and Judgments
Arbitration Bonds
Powers of Attorney
Apprentices Indentures
Servants Indentures
Warrants,
Summonses, &c.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away the 25th of June out of the pasture of Mr. David Duncan, a Sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands and a half high, seven years old a natural pacer, ball face and glass eyes, shod before has some saddle marks. It is supposed he is about the Forks of Yough, or in the Horse-Shoe-Bottom. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the owner in Pittsburgh, shall have the above Reward, paid by me,

August 10. WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

An Apprentice wanted by the Printers hereof, August 24.

SBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL *and* JOSEPH HALL, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, ne... Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its differnt Branches is done wi...* ENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fo... in proportion.

...ry, *where* Subscriptions, (at 17/6 per ...legance, *and Expedition.*---ADVER... Dollar; those exceeding a square are